

# Translation of Relevant Parts of Reference 1

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Title: Method of producing an inorganic cured material

## [Claim 1]

A method of obtaining an inorganic cured material by curing a shaped form obtained from a slurry containing cement by a paper-forming method characterized in using a slurry, which contains 4 to 15 wt. % of pulps in an amount of 1 to 7 wt. % to the solid components, which has fibers of the lengths of 5900  $\mu\text{m}$  or more than 5900  $\mu\text{m}$  in an amount of 60% or more to the total pulp amount,

the slurry containing optionally a filler or enforcement fibers;

the Schopper freeness of said pulps is adjusted to 40° SR to 70° SR by fibrillation; and

the drainage factor of the slurry is adjusted to 5  $\text{cm}^4/\text{sec}$  or less than 5  $\text{cm}^4/\text{sec}$ .

## [Page 2, lines 11 to 15]

The present invention relates to a method of producing an inorganic cured material used as a building material. In particular, the present invention related to a method of producing an inorganic cured material as a cement building material to obtain a paper-like product without asbestos.

## [Page 7, Table 1] Portland Cement

Table 1 (1)

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 2
Normal Portland Cement	85	85	88	87.5	86
Asbestos	-	-	-	-	-
Conifer pulps fibrillated (kg)*1	Non-bleached 5	-	Bleached 2	Bleached 2	Bleached 2
Broadleaf tree fibrillated (kg)*1	-	Non-bleached 5	-	-	-
Pulps having a freeness less than 40° SR(kg)	-	-	-	0.5	
	-	-	-	-	-
Quartz Sand (kg)	10	10	10	10	10
Water (ton)	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15